Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor. LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1839. NO. 35.—VOL. 54.

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BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,

No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,

FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, in advance, $2 50; if not paid within six months, $3 00, and if not paid within the year, $3 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

☞Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be POST PAID, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, $1 50; 3 months, $4; 6 months, $7 50; 12 months, $15. Longer ones in proportion.

On Low Spirits.

LOW Spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slighest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypocondria which are situated on the right or left side of the cavity, whence comes the name hypocondriasas.

SYMPTOMS. The common corporeal symptoms are flatuleney in the stomach or bowels, acrid aructions, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness; the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSES. A sedentary life of any kind especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge (on the obstruction of the mensus) or more important organs within the abdomen is frequent cause.

TREATMENT. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body and enliven the spirits which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels [if costive] should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end than Dr. Wm. Evan's Aperient Pills, being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills, [which are tonic, anodyne, and antispasmodic] are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to: in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaints, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all hypocondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, cholorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sickness, nightmare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evan's medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms. Principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York.

☞The following interesting and astonishing facts, are amongst the numerous cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines, Principal Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally or by letter [post paid] from any part of the United States Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

More conclusive Proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Apperient Antibillious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind.

☞LIVER COMPLAINT. TEN YEAR'S STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, north sixth street near second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last 10 years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.—Symptoms; habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, depression of spirits, langour and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians but received no relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others which it is not essential to intimate. JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true. JOS BROWNE,

Husband of Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me this 4th day of Jan. 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

☞Another recent test of the unrivalled virtuo of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA. TEN YEAR'S STANDING—Mr. J. M'Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years which incapacitated him at intervals for the period of six years, from attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

SYMPTOMS.—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nauaea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, disturbed rest, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side an extreme degree of langour and faintness; any endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. M'Kensie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines for sale at his principal Office 100 Chatham street N Y, and his General Western Office, 47, Wall street Louisville, Ky, where agents can always be supplied also at Lexington, Ky., and at all principal Towns in the United States.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans' proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills

Dear Sir:—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since, (beside myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,

SHELDON G. GILBERT.

Durham, Green county, New York.

Dr. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED CAMOMILE, and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, and other Family Medicines, for sale at his principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York, and at his general Western Office, 47 Wall Street, Louisville Ky., where Agents can always be supplied—also, for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington Ky., 37 West Main Street. S. C. PARKHURST, 23 South Market st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A. CASTOR, Maysville, and at all the principal towns in the Union.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the Genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans advertised agents.

There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article, wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans agents therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. Only place in Louisville for the sale of his celebrated medicines is at his General Western Office, 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky. at which office all Western agents can be supplied.

TO PARENTS.—It is stated by eminent medica writers that at least one-third of the Children in the Western part of the United States die from teething, and disease caused thereby. Read the following.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATE SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children, for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

DIRECTIONS.

☞*Please shake the bottle when first opened*☜

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that powerful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

☞Price $1 per bottle.—Sold 100 Chatham st, N. Y.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivalled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infantile sufferer.

For sale at Dr. Wm. Evans' Principal Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York; also at his General Western Office 47, Wall st., Louisville Ky, and by his authorized agents throughout the union; and by Orear and Berkley, Lexington, 37 West Main st.

OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

To their agents in the country see list of agents in this paper.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. WM. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS.

These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.

This medicine invariably removes *all obstructions*, and creates a new and healthy action throughout the system. See directions and other useful information which accompany each pack, a pack containing two kinds No. 1 and 2, price 50ct. packs for sale at Dr. Evans' principal office, 100 Chatham street, N Y. and General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky., and by

OREAR & BERKLEY,
Lexington, Ky,
37 West Main street.

Lexington, May 39, 1839-21-1y

Orear & Berkley, Lexington; H. C. Laughlin, Versailles; Ellis & Smith, Shelbyville; R. White, Newcastle; Chilton, Ellis & Voices, Benerola; E. S. Ayres, Bedford; J. R. Morrison, Westport; Medley & Elgin, Georgetown; Root & Smith, Carrollton; J. W. Martin, Ghent; G. Reed, Warsaw; J. Wilson Mortonsville; and by at least one advertised agent in each county. Be sure and get the genuine.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of *Rainey & Ferguson*, having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Payment, (which we earnestly solicit,) can be made to either of us, at our old atand. WILL. H. RAINEY,
JAS. FERGUSON.

Lexington Aug. 1, 1839

WILL. H. RAINEY

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public, and particularly to his old friends for their long and continued support, and takes pleasure to inform them, that he continues business at the old stand of Rainey & Ferguson, No. 45, Main-street. He has on hand a

LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell at reduced prices and on his usually accommodating terms.

On hand, 50 pieces Scotch, Kidderminster and 3 Ply Ingrain CARPETING and Tufted Rugs. 5000 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEYS.

Lexington, Aug. 1, 1839—31-3m

NUMEROUS LATE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT, and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed "A PROVIDENTIAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUMAN FAMILY," may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousand agents throughout the country.

For sale by D. BRADFORD, Agent, Main-st Lex.

THE LOAFERS LAMENT.

AIR—"*Exile of Erin*"

There came to the wharf, a poor broken down loafer,
The beard on his black chin had long been unshurn;
For whiskey he sigh'd but his last spree was over,
His pockets were empty—his shin-plasters gone.
But the grog-shop attracted his eye's sad devotion.
For he knew that inspired with brandy's emotion,
He had reel'd on that floor like a ship in the ocean,
As he walked to the bar for a smaller of rum.

Sad is my fate, said the heart-broken loafer,
The dog and the tom-cat to shelter can flee,
But I a'nt got a coat my poor carcase to cover,
And nobody cares a rum-smaller for me—
Never again in green Washington square,
Can I take a sweet snooze—for the constable's there:
He'd carry me off in a style mighty queer,
And march me to jail in a skip of a flea.

Whiskey, my lov'd one! though sad and forsaken—
In dreams to the bottle I joyfully come—
But alas! in a stall in fish-market I waken,
With the skin of my throat just as dry as a drum.
Oh, cruel fate! wilt thou never replace me,
In a grog-shop again, where constables chase me,
Where the busters I once knew, again shall embrace me
And call for liquor to welcome me home

Where is the tavern that stood by the market,
Where nine times a day for a julep I'd call,
And we jolly souls all the evening would lark it,
Busters and friends! we have wept for its fall!
No more in that temple the jolly boys meet,
No longer we loafers each other may greet,
They tore down the tavern to make a new street,
In sadness I saw them demolish the wall.

Yet all its sad recollections suppressing,
One wish alone my poor bosom will draw,
And bequeath to that kind heart, a loafer's last blessing
Who will give me a smaller to moisten my craw—
Then sleep on the stall where my legs cease their motion,
I'll dream that I float on an alcohol ocean,
And quaffing its waves, sing aloud with devotion,
Whiskey, I love thee best when thou art raw!

"*Gridiron Revivdus.*"

The following singular event is related in the Jackson (Lou.) Republican of the 27th July:

STRANGE OCCURENCE.—Amongst the apparently endless catalogue of strange occurrences and crimes with which the press has teemed, the following, which has been communicated in a letter from a lady residing near the scene of action to her friend in this vicinity, is a little the strangest we have met with. Not having seen the letter, we are under the necessity of giving a second hand account of the affair, and may consequently be inaccurate in some of our details, but the substantial facts are as furnished to us. Being personally acquainted with the writer of the letter, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief of her statements. Here is the strange tragic tale.

Some time since the sheriff of a county in the southern part of Mississippi had received, in his official character, a large sum of money—say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Under pretext of a call from home for a day or two, he placed the money in the keeping of his wife, whom he charged to take good care of it.

Late in the evening of the day on which he left home, a stranger of genteel appearance called at the house, and asked permission to remain the over night. Disliking to entertain a stranger during her husband's absence, the wife of the sheriff denied the request, and the stranger rode on. Directly after his departure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she had done wrong in refusing to take him in, and sent a servant to recall him. The gentleman returned, and soon after retired to rest.

Late in the night, three men disguised as negroes, came to the house called up the lady, and demanded possession of the money left in her charge Believing that there was no help for it, she at length told them that the money was in another room, and that she would go and get it for them.

It so happened that the money had been deposited in the room occupied by the stranger; and on her going for it she found him up and loading his pistols. He had been awakened by the noise, and had overheard most of the conversation between his hostess and the robbers.

Telling the lady to be of good heart he gave her a loaded pistol, and instructed her to go out and present the money to one of the robbers and to shoot the fellow while in the act of doing so—on her doing which he (the stranger) would be ready for the other two.

With a coolness and courage that is difficult to conceive of in a woman, she did as directed; and the robber who received the money fell dead at her feet Another instant and the stranger's bullet had floored a second robber. The third attempted escape, but was overtaken at the gate by the stranger, and fell under the thrust of his knife!

As soon as practicable the neighbors were alarmed and on washing the paint from the faces of the dead robbers, the one killed by the lady proved to be her own husband, and the other two a couple of her near neighbors.

Such is the story in substance. As before stated, it comes in a letter from a lady whose credibility we are willing to vouch. If error existed in the statement, either the writer of the letter was misinformed or we have been most egregiously hoaxed.

CURIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT OF A SUICIDE.—The following is from the Concord (N. H.) Curier:

COWARDLY.—Jonathan Butterfield, Esq., of Hopkinton, late a taverner in Goffstown, not having sufficient nerve to meet the responsibilities of life, meanly stole out of existence last Monday night, by hanging himself.

THE FORCE OF HABIT STRONG IN DEATH.—The friends of a dissipated young man hit upon the following novel expedient in the hope of effecting his reformation. Having a couple of coffins prepared for the purpose, and placed in the family vault—on his being brought home one night in a senseless condition, they conveyed him thither, and stowed him snugly away in one of them—a member of the family taking possession of the other to watch his movements. After remaining for some time encased in his 'prison house,' he aroused from his stupor, and gazing around in astonishment at his new residence, exclaimed, 'Am I dead?' 'Certainly,' replied his sepulchral friend. 'How long have I been here?' he asked. 'About three years,' was the answer. 'And how long have you been here?' he again inquired. 'Seven years,' responded his companion. 'Well, as you have been dead longer than I have. I suppose you know the best place to get *something to drink.—Sunday Morning Visitor.*

The following curious circumstance occasioned an alarm of fire on Thursday evening. Several children had been put to bed in one of the rooms of John M'Cabe's tavern, in Laetitia court, leaving with them a lighted candle, which a hungry rat seized and carried off—setting fire to the bed clothes in passing under the bed The children fortunately escaped uninjured, though several quilts and blankets were destroyed.—*Phila. Sent.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the Baltimore American.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP LIVERPOOL.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Monday morning at 2 o'clock. We received at a late hour last night the New York Courier and Journal of Commerce of the morning, from which we make the following extracts:

There does not seem to be any material alteration in the state of the London Money Market, though the Bank of England is evidently very ill at ease. It is alleged that the plan of selling off the dead weight has not succeeded, the Bank not having been able to continue to obtain the price it demanded. That institution had entered into a negociation with the Bank of France for a supply of two millions of dollars, which was not, however, yet concluded.

The state of the weather, as the harvest time approached, was a subject of intense anxiety.—The accounts are contradictory, but we are sorry to say, the last are decidedly bad. This is also the case in France, where the price of bread had risen.

The Cotton Market, it will be seen with pleasure has improved.

An advance in the rate of interest on the part of the Bank continued to be a matter of discussion, but no advance had taken place, though we judge from the various accounts that money was as scarce as ever.

The weather in England had been wet and windy, so as to create some alarm for the growing crops and cause some advance in the price of wheat.

In English politics nothing of great interest, but important intelligence has been received from Constantinople. Sultan MAHMOUD is dead, and his Army totally routed by the Egyptians under Ibrahim. The Captain Pasha had treacherously delivered up the whole Turkish fleet to Mehemet Ali.

The son of the Sultan had ascended the throne of his father. He had appointed his Ministers, and negotiations were going on for an adjustment of the difficulties with Egypt, under the auspices of the great European powers.

The Chamber of Peers of France had passed sentence on the insurgents. BARBES alone was condemned to death, and the rest to different degrees of punishment. The sentence of Barbes was contrary to the advice of his Ministers, changed by the King to confinement at the gallies for life. The celebration of the three days had passed over without any material incident.

An *emeute* broke out at Hanover, on the 17th July. Hageman, the first magistrate whom the King sought to impose on the city, had been nearly flung out of window, and the King at last recalled his appointment.

LONDON, July 31.—From the Paris papers and letters it would appear, not only that the accounts were substantially true of an attempted arrangement between the Bank of England and the Bank of France, but that the additional mortification is imposed, of two failures in the applications made; one to the Bank of France, and the other to the capitalists of Paris—a disgrace which, certainly, never before befel the great English banking corporation The government, too, the natural consequence of being in bad company, come in for a share of the disgrace.

English Exchequer bills it seems, are not good security at Paris, because they would not, at short notice, be convertable so as to answer banking purposes—a remark which is perfectly true, and at the same time a very useful admonition to the late Governor of the Bank of England, who was the negotiator on the occasion, on his recent practice in regard to available securities.

The "dead weight," of course, if the Paris bankers could be made to arrive at the comprehension of its meaning, would be far less available as a banking security, since it is universally admitted not to possess that character even in London. This is the objection of the Paris capitalists to the arrangement, who were to have undertaken it, if that difficulty could have been overcome, with the aid of the Bank of France, the latter taking them as its security: with the Bank of England in a direct way there was a refusal to treat at all, the charter of that institution forbidding all traffic in "foreign securities." The transaction is the universal topic of discussion in the city, and every where severely reprobated.

The English stock-market was heavy, and business very limited. Consols declined to 92 sellers for money, 92¾ to ¼ for account Bank Stock was 186 to 7; India Stock, 252½ to 3½; Exchequer bills, 10s to 12s. premium.

The rates of Exchange on Amsterdam continue to improve, and were to day 12, 1½ to ¾ at short. On Hamburgh the rate remains 13, 10 at three months; and on Paris 25, 20 to 22½ short.

The usual average return of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, embracing the period from the 30th of April to the 23 inst. which appeared in Friday nights Gazette, gives the following results viz: That the average of the month ending the 24th instant, as compared with the average of the month ending the 30th of April, shows a decrease in the circulation of £155,000, an increase in the deposits of £1,164,000, and a decrease in the stock of bullion of £1,677,000.

LONDON, July 30.

This was court-day at the Bank of England, and there was some expectation that the directors would put forth a further notice either in respect to the "dead weight," or to the rate of discount, but they separated without doing any thing particular, as far as we have been able to learn. It is now indeed pretty generally thought, as we stated a few days since, that they are resolved to let matters take their natural course, and let the exchanges right themselves. Events certainly have occurred to make things in this respect look rather more cheerful, for specie has been imported from several places during the last fortnight, and some contingental orders for exports have been carried into effect; while the accounts from all parts of the world respecting the harvest are particularly encouraging.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.

The Turkish army of Syria is defunct. The following are the facts:

On the 20th of June his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, commanding the Egyptian army, moved from its encampment, and crossed the Ladjour, and then marched to the village of Mezza, where the Sultan's cavalry, commanded by 4 Pashas, were encamped. His Highness Ibrahim Pasha ordered his artillery to take up a position within half a mile of the Turkish army, and to cannonade it. At 5, P. M. they opened their fire; in half an hour the Turkish Cavalry fled, pell-mell, in the direction of Nezib (where the Sultan's main army was encamped under Hafiz Pasha,) leaving behind them all their provisions and military chests. His Highness Ibrahim Pasha then halted the Egyptian force for repose till midnight.

June 21st.—At midnight he marched towards Nezib; fell in, after daylight, with the cavalry he had cannonaded the day before, and all the remaining cavalry of the Turkish force, which had been advanced in two divisions—namely, one half at Mezza, and the other in advance of Nezib.

Ibrahim Pasha ordered the artillery to commence their fire, and his cavalry to charge. In four hours the whole of the Sultan's cavalry gave way and fled, leaving 14 pieces of small cannon (all they had) behind.

June 22—the Egyptian army reposed this day.

June 23—His Highness, with two regiments of Cavalry, accompanied by his body-guard and his light artillery, left the camp and trotted up to the walls of Nezib, leaving orders with Sullieman Pasha, his Lieutenant General, to move on after him, as slowly as possible, in order that the troops might not be fatigued.

On the 24th, at midnight, the whole of the Egyptian force was in the presence of the Turks, and shortly afterwards commenced the general action, of which I give you an account in the following extract of a letter from the Austrian Consul at Aleppo, dated June 26th, in the evening.

"The army of Hafiz Pasha ceased to exist yesterday, after a cannonade of three hours. The Turks threw down their arms, and abandoned their artillery and ammunition, flying in every direction. Not one of them could have reached the Euphrates had Ibrahim Pasha wished seriously to prevent it. The city of Aleppo has petitioned Ibrahim Pasha to make arrangements for obliging the disarmed soldiery of Hafiz Pasha to recross the Euphrates, in order not to disturb the security we enjoy here.

"The population of this town is proceeding *en masse* on the road to Messir for the purpose of meeting several prisoners of rank who are expected to arrive. On the field of battle were taken several English amateurs, who were brought thither by curiosity, and who have expressed their great astonishment at the luckless result of the campaign.

"The poor Sultan will probably have to make great sacrifices in order to appease his powerful vassal. The few Egyptian troops left here have set out in the direction of the camp, which is precisely on the same ground occupied yesterday morning by Hafiz Pasha and his army. To-morrow or next day the Egyptian advanced guard, commanded by Osman Pasha, will commence passing the Euphrates—every thing indicates that such is the intention of the Egyptian Seraskier."

The friends of the English amateurs before mentioned need not be under any apprehensions about them, as Ibrahim Pasha will give them instant liberty.

"This day (July 6) the Pasha's steamers the Generoso and the Egyptian arrived, but we regret to say that they do not bring Ibrahim Pasha's despatches. We suppose he thinks his laconic telegraphic despatch to his father, *via* Damietta, to be sufficient. It ran thus—"the Turks are dispersed; they have left behind them every thing, besides 6000 prisoners." By these vessels we learn that 4000 of the said prisoners have applied to enter the Pasha's service. They have been accepted, and transports have been ordered to Scanderoon to bring them here. They will probably be sent to the Hedjas and Yemen, to assist in bringing the whole of Arabia under the Egyptian government.

LONDON, July 31—City 12 o'clock—"Government and the Honorable East India Company have this morning received important overland despatches from China. All that we can at present ascertain is that the China trade had been stopped, and her Majesty's superintendant and British merchants made prisoners by the Chinese authorities.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—The state of the weather is beginning to excite the apprehensions of every reflecting man. Mr. Rice, our inimitable Chancellor of the Exchequer, told parliament that the quantity of foreign corn imported since last harvest amounted in value to £7,000,000. In confirmation of this, and in proof that the imported corn was paid for in solid metal, the Bank of England, which had upwards of £10,000,000 of gold in its coffers only a short time ago, has at the present moment not much more than £3,000,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The Sultan expired on Monday morning, in the fifty-sixth year of his age and the 31st of his reign; bringing thus to a close a career of achievements which will hand his name down to posterity as the most extraordinary monarch of modern times.

The sensation produced at Constantinople by the sudden and unexpected announcement of the Sultan's death was such as it would not be easy to describe; regret, consternation and fear were alternately depicted in every countenance, the latter more particularly among the Rayahs, who anticipated some dreadful revolt or massacre.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Cotton.—In the early part of the week the demand for Cotton was extensive, while holders kept the Market barely sup-

plied, at an advance of ¼d per lb.; but since last Tuesday the demand has been less active, and at the close of the week, the market, has receded to prices nearly as low as last week's quotations of American Cotton. The sales of the week amount to 25,170 bales, including 3,000 American on speculation, and 5,400 American and 500 Surat for export.

We have had a very good demand for cotton today, the business amounting to 6000 bales, of which 1000 are reported on speculation and 1500 for export, principally American, and the remainder to the trade. The market, generally, has assumed a firmer appearance, and prices may be considered ¼d higher than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, July 26th.—Cotton.—There has been a good demand throughout the week, both from the trade and exporters, and, although for the last day or two it has been rather more freely met by holders, prices have gradually advanced, and American are ¼ to ⅜d, and Brazil and Surat ¼d per lb. higher than on Friday last, at which advance the market has closed firm. Exporters have taken 3500 American, 150 Pernambuco, 170 Maranham, 200 Surat, and speculators 55 0.

Sales of the week 41,440 bales.

Cotton per lb. Ord to mid. Good to fine. Cur prices

8270	Bowed Georgia.	6¼	8¾	5¼	8¼
7800	Mobile	6¾	9¼	6¼	9
	Ala. Tennessee	6¼		6	7¼
14,150	New Orleans	6¼	9¼	6¼	10¼

Liverpool sales of Cotton.

Saturday, July 27th	4000 bales.
Monday, " 29th	3,500
Tuesday, " 30th	1,500

Prices a little more in favor of buyers than on Friday last

HAVRE, Saturday, 27th, 1839, 5, P. M.—Cotton.—Our Cotton market remained very quiet up to the 25th instant, when a sale of 300 bags Louisiana, fair quality, to arrive within three months, took place at 102f. The receipt of more favorable intelligence from England gave an impulse to the demand, and on that and the following day about 5500 bales were taken at an improvement of 2 a 3 centimes. Fair descriptions were the most sought for, and the transactions were altogether for the trade, for no speculation appeared in the market.

To-day, there is less doing, and business will be suspended on Monday, on account of the celebration of the anniversary of the July revolution.—The month of July, which is usually considered the dullest in the year, has been, singular to say, the briskest one we have had, the outgoings being 28,000 bales, and the arrivals only 13,600. The article seems now to be in a very favorable position, and as no fresh supplies are looked for, our stock must necessarily diminish daily. We quote Louisiana at 107f a 108f, middling at 102f a 103f.

Coffee has also experienced an improvement, and about 8000 bags Hayti and 1500 bags Havana are reported during the week.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Corn Exchange.—Since Tuesday, the 23d inst, the fresh supplies for the Corn trade coastwise, and from Ireland, are small, but from foreign ports there is a good arrival of Wheat and other articles. The weather has continued very unsettled, occasionally bright and warm, but more frequently windy and wet. This morning the grain crops in this neighborhood were mostly up again, after having been much lodged by the heavy rains of Saturday.

A very large business has been done with the dealers and with speculators, in all kinds of Wheat, chiefly free foreign, at an advance on last Tuesday's quotations of 8d. to 6d. according to the quantity and quality. Several parcels in bond have been sold at 8s. 8d. for Wisrams and 8s. 3d. for Dantzig, also a cargo of free, on board at Donzig, at 45s per quarter.

Free barrel and sack Flour have been in good demand at a further advance in each of 1s to 3s, and a lot of Virginia, in bond, brought 33s for exportation.

This day's market has gone of without briskness, but still a good retail business was done in Wheat, chiefly with the country dealers, and almost exclusively in free foreign. Prices were 3d to 4d dearer than on this day se'nnight for fine qualities, and rather more for inferior descriptions.

The weather is still unsettled.

LONDON, July 29—Corn Exchange.—The Wheat trade is firm at Friday's prices, which are 2s dearer than this day week for both English and Foreign samples.

LONDON, July 25.—The continuance of the present rather stormy weather has created some uneasiness in the Corn Market, and a further advance has taken place in the value of that necessary article; but we have seen many letters from various parts of the country, which represent the quantity prostrated by the winds as comparatively very trivial, and that the effect of the weather has only been partially felt. Along the coast of Devonshire it appears to have suffered most. As a counterpoise to this unsatisfactory news, the letters from Manchester state that there was a good deal doing yesterday and the day before in yarns for export, at an advance of a farthing; and late yesterday a rise of a half penny was demanded.—They seem to think there that the foreign orders, which have been kept in obeyance so long, will now be executed, under the impression that the Bank of England has abandoned its restrictive plans.

The Weather—Prospects of the Harvest.—We have again to notice a week of very unseasonable weather. Rain has fallen both frequently and heavily, and it must have had an injurious effect on the crops, particularly on the hay. Notwithstanding the long continuance of wet weather, we hear that the harvest in this district, promises to be an average one; but much as to the result will depend on the weather of the next few weeks. From other districts the accounts of the state of the crops are contradictory, and little reliance can be placed on them. The tenor of the statement is, that the harvest will, under the most favorable circumstances, not be above an average one.

Rumors are abroad, that the grub has made its appearance in the wheat in not less than sixteen counties, and that it will, it is feared, work great mischief among the growing crops. Whether any reliance can be placed on these sinister rumors we know not. Let us hope that they are exaggerated, and that we shall yet be blessed with an abundant harvest. A failure in the crops this year would be the direst calamity which could visit the land.—The failure of last year's harvest has deranged the currency, and paralysed trade and commerce; the failure of the next would, by causing another drain of gold; render a bank restriction, with all its train of evils, inevitable.

From the London Mercantile Journal, July 30.

There has been no novelty since our last in the market for Money and Public Securities. The Dead Weight is now dead and buried; and on Thursday, which is now the most sensitive day in all the week for the citizens, it being the day on which the Bank Directors meet—there was no advance of the rate of interest by the Bank. The rates of Discount on the first Bills continue at 5 to 5½ per cent. and at 5½ to 6 on those of the next descriptions; little tradesmen have to pay high charges for accommodation. The demand for money has not been by any means oppressive; no doubt the payment of the dividends has eased the market a little.

Tobacco—The prices for this article are tolerably steady and firm, with however little doing.—For two cargoes rejected Virginia at Cowes high prices are asked, viz. 450 for one, and 400 for the other; no offers have, however, been made.

ANTWERP, 22d July.—We have not for a long time had such an animated demand for Coffee than the last eight days, during which 17,200 bags, mostly St. Domingo, were disposed of at an advance of ½ cent on last week's currencies, in good order Brazil there is no alteration, but inferior sorts have also improved ¼ cent.

OFFICIAL—TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury Department.
August 1, 1839.

Amount issued under the provision of the act of October 12, 1837, viz:	$10,000,000 00	
Of that issue there has been redeemed	9,627,105 46	
Leaving outstanding		$372, 894 54
In lieu of those redeemed there has been issued under act of 21st May, 1838.	$5,709,810 01	
Of that issue there has been redeemed	4,776,450 42	
Leaving of that issue outstanding		933,359 59
Aggregate of first and second issues outstanding		1,305,254 13
The issues under the provisions of the act of the 2d of March, 1839, amount to	3,857,376 21	
Of that issue there has been redeemed	3,100	
		3,854,176 21
Making the aggregate of all outstanding		$5,160,430 31

LEVI WOODBURY
Secretary of the Treasury.

The *Charleston Mercury* denounces in strong terms the system of borrowing money from abroad, which has been indulged in to so great an extent by the various States of the Union. The editor observes:

"The first and direct effect of the sudden introduction into any State of a large amount of circulating capital from abroad is of necessity a sudden and dangerous enlargement of the currency of such State. The money borrowed is deposited in the banks, and becomes the basis of paper issue to an amount generally far beyond the loan. Imagine a young State like Illinois or Mississippi suddenly smitten with the frenzy of 'developing her resources,' and pouring in upon her infant population millions of foreign money. If it cost nothing, if it did not bind the State in long years of servitude to her distant creditor, it would still be a curse, and tend more to poverty than riches. A whole State is made drunk, a spirit of gambling pervades all business, wholesome industry is deserted for wholesale venture, the discretion and moral feeling of the community are lost, extravagance of hope and of living prevails every where, prices rise to an enormous height, and the end of all is a general crash. In another sense, and scarcely less directly, the State is the cause of this extravagance ending in ruin, viz in the expenditure of the loan. What opportunities for mismanagement and corruption are afforded by a State suddenly increasing its annual expenditures from one to five millions of dollars? How is it possible that ignorance, waste, and extravagance should not mark the whole transactions? Enormous sums are expended for trifling objects, fortunes are suddenly and unaccountably made by all connected with the administration of the loan, and the divine right of speculation is pleaded by banks and agents against all inquiry into their doings. Thus a State Government, instituted for the most beneficent purposes, becomes a fountain of speculation, corruption, bankruptcy."

A Heavy Account.—The North American, a paper published at Swanton, Vt., contains a table setting forth the amount of property burned and pillaged by the troops and loyalists in Lower Canada, during the late insurrection. The following recapitulation exhibit the result:

Houses burned,	219
Houses demolished [in St. Anthonise]	20
Barns, stables, and out houses burned,	380
Families plundered,	3061
Total amount of property destroyed.	$319,218

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The store of S. & J. Tams, China and Liverpool ware merchants, in Market and Sixth street, was entered on Friday night by means of false keys, and robbed of papers, money and goods to the amount of near $150,000 They offer a reward of $1000. It is well known that there are four or five of the most celebrated burglars now at large in this city, and the consequence is a robbery almost every night, in some part of the town.

Another.—The jewellery store of Smith & Co. in Chesnut street opposite the Masonic Hall, was robbed on Saturday night of about $500 in quarter and half eagles, a few rings and six watches.—The young man who slept in the store, shut up at 10 o'clock, and went out, he returned at 12, and found all right. He put the keys in his pocket, and went to bed. In the morning he found the door open and the key in the fire proof from which the money had been taken. There was a large quantity of valuable watches within reach, that were left untouched.

AND YET ANOTHER.—A hardware store in Market street near Sixth, was entered and robbed of goods, but we are unable to ascertain particulars.—*Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.*

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

The death of Governor Clark was announced by persons coming from Frankfort on Tuesday evening, and that his body would arrive in Lexington, on its way to Winchester for interment, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Grand Lodge being in session, formed a procession to the rail road depot, and accompanied the corpse to Todd's hotel, from whence it was escorted to the city limits, by the uniform Military Companies of Lexington, in addition to the Frankfort Light Infantry, an efficient and beautiful company, which had escorted the body from the seat of Government. The Governor died at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning.—The duties of the office will now devolve on Hon. A. Wickliffe, Esq. the Lieutenant Governor.

Notice.

THE members composing the *Fayette Democratic Executive Committee*, are requested to meet at the Phœnix Hotel on Monday next the 2nd of September at 3 o'clock on business of importance.

By order of the Chairman.
THOMAS VAN SWEARINGIN, *Secr'y.*
Lexington, August 29, 1839.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

This Convention which assembled at Harrodsburgh on Monday last, nominated Robert P. Letcher, Esq., of Garrard county, as the Whig candidate for Governor, and Manlius V. Thompson, Esq., of Scott county for Lieutenant Governor.

We have not yet seen the proceedings of this assemblage. When we do, we may probably make some remarks on the manner in which the delegates, to this (what the Whigs would call *humbug*) convention were selected. In the mean time, we give, for information, and serious reflection of the citizens of Kentucky, the following from the Boston Courier, of the course of that luminary, Chief Justice Marshall, asking a comparison between his conduct, and that of some of our Kentucky judges:

"Chief Justice Marshall was transferred from political life to the bench. He had been a member of Congress, a member of the Virginia Assembly, a Foreign Minister, and a Secretary of State of the United States. But from the moment he put on the judicial robe, he disappeared from the political arena."—*Boston Courier.*

At a Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, commenced at this city on Monday last, the following Grand Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

M. W. Geo Breckenridge, of Bourbon, Grand Master
R. W. Thomas T. Orear, of Lexington, Deputy Grand Master.
W. Abner Cunningham, of Clark, Sen. Gr. Warden.
W. Thomas J. Welby, of Louisville, Jun. Gr. Warden
M. R. Calla W. Cloud, of Lexington, Grand Chaplain.
Br. Edm'd F. Vauter, of Burlington, Grand Orator
Br. Philip Swigert, of Frankfort, Grand Secretary.
Br. William Brown, Jr., of Versailles, Grand Treasurer.
Br. Aug. D. Eriche, of Louisville, Grand Stewart and Tyler.

Stewards of the Grand Cb'y fund.
J. C. Kouns, of Greenupsburgh.
Jno M. McCalla, of Lexington.
Willis Stewart, of Louisville.
James Clark, of Georgetown.

The Grand Lodge has determined, forthwith, to erect a Grand Masonic Hall in the city of Lexington, consequently, after the next Grand Annual Communication, which is to be held at Louisville, the future meetings will be held at this place.

From the Observer & Reporter.

Two daily mails.—We learn that Mr *Tanner*, agent for the Post Office Department, has made an arrangement with the contractors, without an additional charge, to convey a mail by the Accommodation Line of Stages and the Rail Road from Maysville to Louisville, *via* Lexington. The advantages of this arrangement will be found in the arrivals at Louisville of the Southern River mails, after the departure of the regular mails for Lexington, and instead of delaying, will come at once to Lexington and Maysville.

The arrival and departure of the New Line are as follows:

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Leave Lexington at	3 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville at	7 A. M.
Leave Louisville at	8 A. M.
Arrive at Lexington at	11½ A. M.

FOR MAYSVILLE.

Leave Lexington at	5 A. M.
Arrive at Maysville at	5 P. M.
Leave Maysville at	10 P. M.
Arrive at Lexington at	10 A. M.

THE MOUNTSTERLING ACADEMIES,
Male and Female.

Mr. Editor: Sir—The examination of the pupils of these respective Seminaries of learning, transpired on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst. The former in the Methodist, and the latter in the Baptist Church of Mt. Sterling. The deep interest now beginning to be felt on the subject of education, by almost all classes of citizens, induces me to give a brief recital, (as far as I witnessed it,) of the results of those examinations, and the impressions made upon my mind, that those having children to educate, may know where it can be successfully accomplished.

The first in the order of examination was the Male School, under the superintendance of Mr. Plunkett.—This examination embraced Orthography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Composition, History, Philosophy, and Abridged History performed in writing by the pupils. In order that you and others may be enabled to form a correct judgment of the Teacher's talents, in accomplishing with perfect success the end designed with his pupils, permit me to remark, that any auditor might select from any book, any page, which would be submitted to the Grammar class, and a close and critical examination pressed; not merely in showing that that the pupils could *parse*, but that they could also tell you the why and the wherefore of the structure of any sentence, and the reasons therefor at large. The same might be said of Geography. Any Country, State, or Kingdom, Bay, Sea, or Island, was freely demanded, and its correct Geography promptly given, embracing its principal rivers, mountains, cities, towns and general products—grasping indeed the more minute as well as the more important objects.

In History the success was perfect. The History of the world was spread out, and the auditors united to select *any* Kingdom or Country. England was chosen. Her History, from the earliest times down to the present was called for, and the class underwent a close and critical examination in all its parts. It was no less astonishing than it was delightful, to see and hear children under fifteen years of age, giving the history of that kingdom—marking with accuracy every change—the causes of the change, identifying those changes and their causes with dates when they transpired, and the names of all the conspicuous actors therein. Considering the many, very many changes and revolutions which that country has been subjected, together with the many improvements time has brought about in a space covering nineteen hundred years, and the thousands of actors in all these changes, I say, Mr. Editor, it was astonishing to witness the accuracy and promptness with which *Children*, could unfold its true character and history, and evinced most clearly the deep foundation laid in the pupil's mind, as well as it also exhibits the eminent talents on the part of the principal in successfully laying a permanent foundation for a good, not a superficial, education for all his pupils. In composition, decided talent was elicited, and in some instances the traces of superior intellect manifested. But I fear I shall be too long if I am his minute. The examination in Philosophy and abridged history were equally successful, the whole interspersed with public speaking in both prose and verse, and also in dialogue, in which the characters were well sustained.

The Female school is under the superintendance of Miss De Forest assisted by Miss Suckett, and by Mr Evers in the Music department. The studies in this academy embraced all in the other, with the addition of Music, Chimistry and Botany. The French language is also taught as I am informed, but no pupils were examined in it during my attendance. But Mr. Editor the sight of some fifty or sixty girls and young ladies, all dressed in beautiful yet uniform costume, was most delightful and interesting. But then to witness so close, so piercing an examination in their various studies as that to which they all submitted; and to hear from the *little tiny lips* of six or eight years, up to the rosy beauty of twelve and fifteen, the answers to the thousand questions of more or less difficulty which spread themselves over Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Geology, Chemistry, Music &c., and to witness the clearness, aptitude, decission, promptness and I might say universal correctness of the answers, it was a scene taken altogether, I venture to assert, has never been surpassed in any state of this union by any thing of the like kind. And then the Music, it was charming. The performances upon the Guitar and Piano were creditable in all and in many instances graceful, elegant and brilliant.

The various classes were examined, as in the male seminary from any and every part of the book, selected at random or as some auditor might call. The class in Geography, History, Chimistry, Botany, &c., evinced a closeness and an intimacy of acquaintance with the most minute as well as the more prominent points and which could alone be sustained by actual mastery of the subject. As a specimen of the correctness of this opinion, one of the auditors called for examination the ancient and modern History of Rome. This you know Mr. Editor, covers the last two thousand five hundred and nine years and yet they could give you every principal event, that had transpired, with the time and place—the names of all the great actors in all the prominent events that distinguish peculiarly Roman History—the events and their consequences—the changes and their causes, together with their improvements, literature, religion, manners, customs, &c &c. To discriminate where all done well, would not only be invidious, but ungallant; but I must be permitted to say, there was talent exhibited on this occasion, which if cultivated and properly directed, is susceptible of improvement that would throw a brilliancy and lustre over any drawing-room of this or any other country, however talented or highly polished it might be.

The grace, ease and dignity with which the lady preceptresses presided upon this occasion, evidence high qualifications for the improvement and advancement of the young ladies, in the acquisition of ease and elegance of manners. The citizens of Mountsterling can never too highly estimate the talents and value of those, who, at the head of these two Seminaries, have elevated their town in point of education advantages, with any in this State. The two Schools sent in I am informed, from eighty to one hundred pupils and efforts are now being made to place them upon a permanent footing, by the erection of suitable and handsome buildings. In the mean time, they will recommence again in a few weeks, in the same rooms heretofore occupied by them respectively.

And last, though not least, Mr. Editor, in my estimation, the attention paid to the morals of the Students, merit the highest commendation. The Bible, that best of books, forms a prominent object of research, and the examinations of the Students of each School, in Bible History and its morals, evidenced the deep interest with which the amiable and worthy managers of these Seminaries of learning had inspired their pupils. I could say a great deal more; but I could not say less, and do justice to the feelings inspired in my bosom from witnessing these examinations.

Very respectfully,
B. H. PAYNE

To the Editor of the Ky. Gazette.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Editor—A large party, left this place on Tuesday the 20th instant, on an excursion of pleasure to Col. Johnson's White Sulphur Springs: and I am happy to inform you that it was one among the happiest days of my life. We reached the watering-place between eight and nine o'clock in the morning with our band playing the National air Hail Columbia. We having the Lexington band in company, it added much to the convividity of the occasion.

We had not been long there when we received a polite invitation from the Vice President to visit him before we should leave.

About 10 o'clock our party, together with all the visiters of the watering-place, male and female, the number being considerable, formed in procession and marched to the Col's Cottage at the Spring. The order of procession was simple, but imposing; the ladies marched in double files with the music in advance, followed by the gentlemen in the same order in the rear. We were received with the utmost courtesy and politeness by the Colonel. The ladies occupied one room the gentlemen the other, both being filled while the marked attention shown to both parties by our Vice President left a deep and lasting impression on the minds of the whole assembly.

After partaking of the hospitality of the Colonel, we formed our procession as before and returned to the Tavern, where the musicians struck up a German Waltz, while youth and beauty went merrily round with graceful speed upon the light fantastic toe—every eye appeared to beam with joy, and every heart beat high with social glee, and with one burst of rapture was crowned by the treatment we received from the Vice President together with the pleasure they were then enjoying, they all exclaimed, (although there were many Whigs, in the assembly) we are all Johnson-men! We are all Democrats!!

We left for Lexington in the evening after enjoying all the luxury and delight of this romantic Watering-place, which is in my humble belief, far superior to any spring in the West, or I might say in America.

In passing through Georgetown and also through the principal streets in this city, our band played some of the most exquisite tunes, which appeared to sound harsh in aristocratic ears, while the trumpet's tongue that sounded in our band seemed to say JOHNSON forever, the HERO of the THAMES! and echo resounding through the distant forest answered Democracy like truth, is powerful and will prevail. D.

There was a meeting of many of the political friends of Hugh L. White, held in Madison County, Tennessee, on the 20th of last month, at which they decided upon the course it was proper for them to pursue, in respect to the next Presidental election. The preamble and resolutions reported upon the occasion, after reciting the avowed principles of Judge White, on account of which he was preferred by the persons present, declare, that it is impossible for them to support either of the candidates nominated by the opposition. They object to Mr Clay particularly, because of his acknowledged departure from principles which he professed at an early day, his broad construction of the constitution, his strong attachment to the Tariff system, the aid he has given to extravagant appropriation, and the course he has adopted in relation to the sale and settlement of the public lands. Here is the view which is taken of his political life:

"The first document we have met with, which, gives a clear development of Mr. Clay's early principles, is his famous speech against the Bank of the U. S. in 1811, an extract from it as follows:

"The vagrant power to erect a bank, after having wandered throughout the whole Constitution in quest of some congenial spot to fasten upon, has been at length, located by the gentleman from Georgia on that provision which authorizes Congress to lay and collect taxes. In 1791, the power is referred to one part of the instrument; in 1811 to another. Sometimes it is alleged to be deducible from the power to regulate commerce. Hard pressed here, it appears, and shows itself under the grant to coin money. If then, as is contended, you could establish a bank to collect and distribute the revenue, it ought to be expressly restricted to the purpose of such collection and distribution. It is a mockery, worse than usurpation to establish it for a lawful object, which is not lawful. In deducing the power to create corporations, such as I have described it, from the power to lay and collect taxes, the relation and condition of principal and incident are prostrated and destroyed. The accessary is exalted above the principal. As well might it be said that a great luminary of day is necessary, a satellite to the humblest star that twinkles forth its feeble light in the firmament of Heaven.'"

"To this exposition of the Constitution, both in regard to the Bank and the general restriction, which he throws around the powers of the Federal Government, we give our most hearty assent. It is purely Democratic and in strict accordance with the doctrines of '98. But, alas! what sad changes have a few short years wrought in the sentiments of this distinguished man! In 1815 he changed his whole position, which had been so admirably sustained by him in 1811, and voted directly to the reverse of them. From that time to this, he has, in our opinion, been gradually departing from the Republican doctrines of '98, and is now completely identified with the Federal principles he then denounced as being the offspring of John Adams's administration.

"As a further evidence of this, in a few years he not only elected, but joined in the administration of John Q. Adams, which was as deeply Federal as that of his father. He publicly denounced J. Q. Adams as being guilty of misrepresentations in relation to the treaty of Ghent, and charged him with an intention to give the British the right to navigate the Mississippi river, and then voted for this man against him who drove the British from the mouth of it.

"Mr. Clay supported and pressed his Tariff System, in 1828, to such an extent, that it drove South Carolina into Nullification, and in the opinion of many good men, endangered the Union.

"He has voted uniformly in favor of every extravagant appropriation by the General Government for Internal Improvement, thereby producing a necessity to his favorite system, the Tariff, in order to raise the money necessary for such improvements.

"In 1836–7, he voted against reducing the Tariff upon Salt, and articles of necessity not comprehended in the Compromise Act.

"He has always voted against reducing the price of the poor refuse lands, which would not bring the Government price, $1 25 per acre, thereby preventing thousands of poor men from getting homes, who *could not, were not able to give higher prices*.

"With a single exception, he has, for upwards of 30 years, voted against giving any benefit to the Occupant Settlers in every shape in which the subject has been presented to him either in his own State or out of it.

"In the session of 1835-6, he voted against a bill introduced by Mr. Calhoun, to prohibit the Abolitionists from using the public mails of the United States in sending their documents into the slaveholding States, contrary to the laws of said States.

The following is the closing resolution—

"*Resolved*, That we ought not, we cannot, and we will not support Clay, Webster, or Harrison for the Presidency, because in our opinion, they hold principles anti-Democratic, and directly at variance with those which governed us in the support of Judge White, and which are calculated to give bounties to Northern interests out of Southern labor, and to re-establish the odious principles of John Adam's administration.

"The course adopted by the friends of Judge White," says the Western District Telegragh, "must be followed by his friends in every part of the State, if they would be consistent, have any respect for their own character, or support their own principles."

A company is about to start from Independence, Missouri, in search of a silver mine said to exist some where on the Red River, and which was first discovered by some of the dragoons engaged in Col. Dodge's expedition. Only one of them is reported to know the precise spot where the treasure lies, and he will accompany the present expedition.

Tomato.—Among the many valuable qualities attributed to the Tomato (and we know of no vegetable that has been so grossly flattered;) we are not aware that its power of extracting stains has been noticed. We are informed, by one who has tested its virtue, that its unadulterated juice will completely remove all stains of fruit, &c. and marks of *iron mould*, from all linens and muslins. Nothing more is necessary than its mere application, and exposure to the sun until dry. Its simplicity and efficacy render it worth remembering.
Snowhill Banner.

An Apparition.—The Montreal Transcript relates the following instance of a supernatural visitation, which comes from so respectable a source that it is inclined to credit it, notwithstanding the skepticism with which it formerly regarded such tales. The following is the second visitation which the lady received from the spirit of her deceased husband:

On Thursday night, feeling stronger and in better spirits than she had enjoyed for several months past Mrs.——dispensed with the presence of her attendant, retiring alone to her chamber, and went to bed a little before 10 o'clock. Exactly as the clock struck 12 she awaked from her sleep, and distinctly beheld the apparition she had before seen, advancing from the table, (on which stood her night lamp,) till it stood opposite to and drew aside the curtains of her bed. A scene of suffocating oppression deprived her of all power to scream aloud. She describes her very blood as retreating with icy chillness to her heart from every vein. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect; the eyes, once beaming with affection, were now fixed in stern regard on the trembling, half dissolved being who, with the courage of desperation, thus adjured him: "Charles, dear Charles! why are you come again?" "Jessie," slowly and solemnly aspirated the shadowy form, waving in its hand a small piece of written paper, "Jessie *pay my newspaper account* and let me *rest in peace*.

Extraordinary Discovery.—The Chronique de Paris, relates the following extraordinary scene as having taken place at the Court of Assizes. A youth of about nineteen was brought to trial for having broken the window of a baker's shop and stolen a two-pound loaf.

The President.—"Why did you steal the loaf?"

Prisoner.—"I was driven by hunger."

"Why did you not buy it?"

"Because I had no money."

"But you have a gold ring on your finger; why did you not sell it?"

"I am a foundling: when I was taken from the bank of a ditch, this ring was suspended from my neck by a silken cord, and I kept it in the hope of thereby discovering at least who were my parents: I cannot dispose of it."

The Procureur du Roi made a violent speech against the prisoner, who was found guilty, and senteneed to imprisonment for five years. Immediately upon this a woman, more worn down by poverty than age, came forward and made the following declaration:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, twenty years ago, a young woman was seduced by a young man of the same town, who, after deceiving, abandoned her. Poor and distressed, she was obliged to leave her child to the care of Providence. The child has grown up and the woman and the seducer have grown older: the child in poverty, the woman in misery, and her seducer in prosperity. They are all three now in court. The child is the unfortunate prisoner whom you have just pronounced guilty, the mother is myself, and there sits the father!" pointing to the Procureur du Roi.

Lawrence M'Cartny, for the murder of his father-in-law, Asahel Alford, was executed at the jail of Lewis County, N. Y., on the 1st inst. He confessed his guilt and said the fatal blow was given while the deceased was engaged in writing.

Gen. Brooks of Livingston Co. (N. Y.) has raised *seventy-four* stalks of wheat from a single kernel!

Here's a scrap from Isaac Walton, that every one who reads it should cut out and carry in his pocket.

"A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing and scurrilous discourse, is worth gold. I love such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another next morning; nor men that cannot well bear it, to repent the money that they spent when they be warmed with drink.—And take this for a rule: you may pick out such times and such companions, that you may make yourselves merrier for a little than a great deal of money—for 'tis the company, and not the charge, that makes the feast."

The experiment of paving a part of Tremont street, in Boston, with wooden blocks has thus far proved satisfactory. The Atlas says that the blocks are smoother than when first put down, and present a clean and even surface, sufficiently convex to carry off the water, and carriages pass over them with as little noise as if rolling over a grassy plain. Mr. Lawrence, the gentleman who prepared this pavement, has warranted the work to remain sound for one year, and has given his bond to the city government, in a sum sufficient to reprive that part of the street, in case it should be broken up within that time by the frost or rains

A daughter of Mr. Swaim, of Philadelphia, attended a ball at Saratoga, a few evenings since, adorned with a circle of diamonds worth $20.000. Only think what a host of poor sick devils contributed towards its purchase, by swallowing her father's panacea!—*Boston Post.*

Yes, but then on the other hand only think how much good it did them.

Captain Marryatt gravely and soberly asserts, in his Diary, that "the majority of the editors of newspapers in America are constantly practising with the pistol!" If he had said *scissors*, instead of *pistol*, he would not have been so far from hitting the nial on the head.—*Boston Trans.*

Proof that a Man is dead.—A subscriber to one of the eastern papers, a few years ago, being sadly in arrears for the same, promised the editor that if his life was spared to a certain day, he would not fail to discharge his bill. The day passed and the bill was not paid. The natural conclusion then was that the man was dead—absolutely definet. Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor in his next paper placed the name of his delinquent under the obituary head, with the attending circumstances of time and place.—Pretty soon after this announcement, the subject of it appeared to the editor—not with the pale and ghastly countenance usually ascribed to apparitions—but with a face red as scarlet. Neither did it like other apparitions, wait to be spoken to, but broke silence with—"What the d——l sir, did you mean by publishing my death?"

"Why, sir, the same that I mean when I publish the death of another person, viz: to let the world know that you are dead."

"Well, but I'll be cursed if I am dead."

"Not dead! then it is your own fault, for you told me that you would positively pay your bill by such a day if you lived till that time.—The day is passed, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead; for I will not believe that you will forfeit your word; oh, no!"

"I see you have got around me, Mr. Editor—but say no more about it; here's the money.—And hark'ee, Mr. wag you'll contradict my death next week?"

"Oh, certainly sir, just to please you; though upon my word I can't help thinking you died at the time specified, and that you have really come back to pay this bill on account of your friendship to me."

A GOOD LAW.—By the new election law of Pennsylvania, no offer to bet upon the result of an election in that State, involves a forfeiture of the right of suffrage at that particular election, and the judges are authorized to receive evidence of the fact, or to act upon their own knowledge.

RESIGNATION.—The Hon. John M. Clayton, Chief Justice of Delaware, has resigned his office

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—We were both astonished and entertained the other night, by a visit to this establishment, in the truly wonderful performances of a number of animals so wild in their nature that they have been generally deemed untameable after a certain age. But here we saw the tiger upon the stage, in the immediate proximity of a thousand strangers, struggling with a human being stretched on his back and with his face and throat sometimes within the animal's jaws One involuntarily shrinks from the scene, and yet there is a sense of security to the most timid female, in the complete command the man exercises over the beast. The feat with the lion is not less interesting, and completes a very picturesque eastern scene. Upon this the plot is developed. After being thrown into the den for a bandit, and as punishment for an attempt to win the Rajah's betrothed, he is made the instrument to discover a mystery involved in the prophecy that,—"When one man shall be found bold enough to drive an untamed lion like a steed, to the top of the holy mountain, then shall the oracle declare that which the Rajah seeks to know." The task is accomplished by Afghai, (Carter) and the Oracle declares him to be the Rajah's son. And it strikes us that the Rajah ought to make the most of him, for he is likely to prove an only son, if the honor is to be purchased only at so dear a rate.

DANGER OF BETTING.

Some weeks since, a clerk of the market near our city, looked into the butter tub of a market man, and thought he discovered a small deficiency in the size of lumps. Where upon he brought forth his balances, with an air of Justice, and proceeded to weigh the whole, by parcels. Every lump was short of weight. So that thirty pounds of butter (less the illegal deficiency in each lump,) was confiscated.

A week or two afterwards, the clerk, in faithful discharge of his duty, stopped at a butter tub, and tried a pound in his scales—it was correct; he tried another, and another. At length the owner said:—'You need not trouble yourself—you will find all my butter correct.' The clerk looked up, and discovered his old friend of the light lumps. 'Perhaps I shall,' said he—'but if I am not mistaken, I took thirty pounds from you a week since.'

'It was not from me.'

'It was—I know you.'

'I will bet five dollars you never took thirty pounds of butter from me, at any time.'

'Done.'

The money was staked—and the clerk told the story. I looked blue for the countryman.

'I admit the loss of thirty lumps of butter,' said he, 'but to have been thirty pounds, there must have been a pound in each lump. Now, either the clerk did me injustice by confiscating my butter for unlawful weight, and I may claim back of him thirty pounds, at 25 cents per pound, which is $7 50; or he did not take thirty pounds, and I may claim my bet of five dollar." The clerk gave up the bet.

Moral—Make no light lumps of butter—and no heavy five dollar bets.

Street Smoking.—It is perhaps of very little use to remonstrate against this practice, because most of the persons who are guilty of it are negroes or low white men, who make no claim to rank as gentlemen and of course are not influenced by the courtesies which are recognized by public opinion. Yet with the most vulgar, we should hope that there were one spot of fairness within them which would make them unwilling to deprive others of a right so unquestionable, as the right to breathe the air of heaven in its purity. It is bad enough to indulge in such a habit any where. But if men choose to do so, it should be on their own premises or in places appropriated to the purpose. Smoking nuisances, in public streets of a city, or in any other public place where people assemble without any convention which allows the practice, is certainly a very illiberal and unfair invasion upon the rights of other people, and what, it seems to us, no gentleman with the feelings of a gentleman, about him at the time, would be guilty of. This everlasting smoking is a filthy business any how, and unhealthy, and a plague to every one addicted to it. Still we say if any man has a fancy that way, and will exercise it so as not to wrong other people, why let him smoke till he goes to sleep in the clouds.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com*

Hydrangea.—It may not be known to many of our readers that this flower, which is usually of a pink color, may be made to come out a beautiful rich blue, by the simple means of filling the pot or box with the swamp or bog earth.—Common garden loam produces the pink. The discovery of producing the blue was accidentally made by a friend of ours, by whom it was sometime since communicated to us. We have repeated the experiment this season with good success, and now name the fact, that the lovers of variety may take advantage of it The plant should be shifted very early in the spring.

Watchtower.

General Medical Convention.—In conformity with a resolution passed by the Medical Convention of the United States at its meeting in 1830, the President thereof has given notice that a similar Convention will be held at the National Hotel, in Washington, on the first Wednesday in January, 1840, for the purpose of revising the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

Each incorporated State Medical Society, incorporated Medical college, and incorporated College of Physicians and Surgeons, is requested to elect a number of delegates, not exceeding three, to attend the said Convention.

The several incorporated bodies mentioned are also requested to submit the Pharmacopœia to a careful revision, and to transmit the result of their labors through their delegates, or through any other channel, to the next Convention.

They are further requested to transmit to the undersigned the names and residence of their respective delegates as soon as they shall be appointed, so that a list of them may be published, for the information of the Medical public, in the month of October next.

By order of the Medical Convention assembled in Washington in January, 1830.

LEWIS CONDICT, M. D. *President.*

Morristown, New Jersey, April 6, 1839.

The Fall of the Mighty.—Alexander fell in a debauch, Hannibal fell by poison, administered by his own hands, Cæsar fell by the hands of assassins, Bonaparte fell by losing his liberty, and Zebra Biba fell head over head last night at the corner of Camp and Poydras streets by drinking 17 glasses of whiskey and water *How* have the mighty fallen.—*Picayune.*

MARRIED—By Dr. B. F. Hall, on Thursday evening, the 22d inst. Mr George B. Twyman to Mrs. Lucy Ann Yates, all of this county.

DIED.—At the residence of E. P. Johnson Esq. in this city on Monday Morning last, Mrs POLLY V. JOHNSON, formerly of Scott county.

BANK NOTE TABLE

Corrected weekly for the Kentucky Gazette, by William R. Bradford, Exchange Broker, No. 28, East Main st. near Brennan's.

United States money,	2 to	2½	adv.
Pennsylvania,	½ to	1	"
Virginia,	par		
Ohio,	1 to	3	disc
Tennessee,	3 to	5	"
North Carolinia,	3 to	5	"
South Carolina,	3 to	5	"
Georgia, banks generally,	12½ to	15	"
Alabama,	10 to	12½	"
Louisiana,	1 to	2½	"
Union Bank Mississippi, due in Aug.	10 to	12½	"
Lake Washington,	40 to	45	"
W. Feliciana Rail Road,	10 to	12½	"
Com. & R. R. Bank, Vicksburg,	40 to	45	"
Checks on the East,	2½ to	3	prem.
" New Orleans,	2	discount.	

WM.R. BRADFORD will purchase notes on all the Banks at the above quotations, when presented in sums of twenty dollars and upwards

Stop the Thief.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night last from my farm in Fayette county 3½ miles from Lexington, a heavy, well formed, short nicked tail, SORREL HORSE, bare footed and paces well. Any person on finding said horse, and returning him to me, shall be well rewarded. WILLIS ROUTT.

August 28, 1839—35-3t

Observer Copy.

CITY SCHOOL.

PARENTS and citizens generally are respectfully informed, that the City School will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 2nd day of September, and that the services of the experienced Principal, Capt. J. Gayle, and of Messrs. Merrick and Gaunt, Teachers in the Male Department, and of Miss Wirt and the Misses Gayle in the Female Department, are again secured for the ensuing session.

The removal of a number of the more advanced pupils of the school, very recently, to the College, will put it in the power of the Principal and Teachers to give a greater share of attention to those who will belong to the present session, and the patrons of the school may be assured, that *there will be no relaxation of effort* on the part of all in sustaining in all respects the well earned high character of the institution.

W. A. LEAVY,
JNO. T. LEWIS,
WM. WILSON,

Lexington, August 30, 1839—35-1w

BLASTING AND RIFLE GUNPOWDER.—200 Kegs for sale by

MONTM LLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington July 25, 1839—30-4t

NEW GOODS.

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,

HAVE just received and are now opening, at their Store Room, No. 5, opposite the Court-house door, a very large and well assorted stock of

New Fall and Winter Goods,

Of the latest fashions, comprising every variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season—all of which they will sell very low for *Cash*, or to *good customers*. Their stock is very large and complete. We invite all purchasers to call and examine for themselves, as we had rather *show our Goods than to write about them*

Lexington Aug. 15, 1839—33-3m

THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire

STOCK OF GOODS

Of Messrs. J Chew & Co *No. 7, opposite the Court-house*,

Where they intend keeping a general assortment of all articles in their line, to which they particularly invite the attention of purchasers. They earnestly solicit a share of public patronage.

RICHARD B. TODD & CO.

Aug. 1, 1839—31 2m.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February, and be delivered by the following faculty viz:

Benjamin W. Dudley, M. D. *Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.*

James M. Bush, M. D. *Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.*

James C. Cross, M. D. *Prof. of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.*

Nathan R. Smith, M. D. *Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

William H. Richardson, M. D. *Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D. *Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Robert Peter, M. D. *Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The cost of a full course of Lectures is *One hundred and five Dollars.* The Matriculation fee, entitling to use of the Library is *Five Dollars.* The Dissecting ticket (which is optional with the pupil,) is *Ten Dollars.*—The Graduation fee is *Twenty Dollars.* Good boarding and lodging, including fuel and light from *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents to Four Dollars* per week.

A large accession to the Books, Apparatus and Museum of the School will be brought from Europe, in October, by Professors Bush and Peter and the new Medical Hall, having been actually begun, will be completed with all possible despatch.

The notes of *good and solvent banks*, in the States whence the pupils respectively come, will be taken at the par value, for Professor's tickets.

THOS D. MITCHELL, M. D,
Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky. July 11, 1839.

NOTICE.

I DEEM it my duty, as the period approaches when our City is usually infested with *common Gamblers*, to apprise all such, whether transient or resident, that they must come forward at the Office of James E. Davis Esq. the Judge of the Lexington City Court, on or before the 4th day of September next, and enter into bond with approved security for their good behavior. For the purpose of enabling such persons to know what their duty is, and the liability of their securities, I have transcribed the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky approved Feb. 2d, 1839.

CHAS. H. WICKLIFFE *Mayor.*

Lexington, August 29, 1839.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of such Marshal from time to time, give information on oath or affirmation, to the Mayor of the City, or Grand Jury of the County, or Judge of the Circuit Court, or Justice of the Peace of the County, as the case may be, of all persons living within such City or Town, who are suspected and by them believed to be guilty of following the practice of unlawful Gaming, as the means of livelihood, and the Mayor of such City, or other officer as the case may be, is hereby empowered and authorized on such information being lodged, before him, to issue his warrant against such suspected person, and to cause him or her to be brought before such Mayor or other Officer as the case may be, to answer to the charge, and if the Mayor or other Officer as the case may be, shall be satisfied from the evidence that the charge is well founded, and that such person does follow gaming as a means of livelihood, it shall be the duty of the Mayor or other officer to require such gambler to enter into bond with one or more good securities in a penalty to be fixed by such Mayor or other Officer, to be of good behavior, and to keep the peace, and that he will not be guilty of unlawful gaming within this Commonwealth, for the space of twelve months, and on his failing or refusing to do so, to forthwith commit such delinquent to the Jail of the County for the term of twelve months, or until he gives the bond and security required.

August 29, 1839—35-2t

SALE OF BLOODED HORSES.

Having disposed of my farm for a term of years, I will sell at auction, to the highest bidder on *Saturday, the 14th September next*, at my late residence, in the county of Fayette, 5 miles from Lexington, on the Maysville Turnpike road, ALL MY HORSES, among which are some of the best blooded animals in America:

No. 1. DIANA, by Gallatin, dam Kentucky Whip.—She is the dam of Maria Louisa, a race nag of the first order. Pedigree in full at the sale. Stinted to Frank

No. 2. DIRECTRESS, by Director, dam Potomac.—She is the dam of Corinna, Gazun and Rosa Vertner. Stinted to Zingance.

No 3. MARTHA BERTRAND, by Bertrand, dam Robin Gray, granddam James True's race mare by Dare Devil. Stinted to Frank.

No 4 PAULINE, by Shakspeare, dam No. 1. She is a fine looking mare, 16 hands high well put up, and in high racing form. Stinted to Frank

No 5 MARIA LOUISA, by Muckle John, dam No. 1, a race nag rarely exceeded in any country. Stinted to Medoc.

No. 6, A STALLION, 5 years old by Betrand, dam No 1; near 16 hands high, well formed and handsome.

No. 7. PODEZOR. 2 years old, by Muckle John, dam No. 4 Bred for the Turf. He will not disappoint his destiny.

No. 8. SUGAR TREES, 2 years old by Muckle John, dam Hamiltonian, the dam of Nancy Shaw.

No. 9. LA BELLE, the full sister of Maria Louisa, 2 years old. Her size, make and action are eloquent with her future success on the turf.

No. 10. A 3 year old FILLY, in training, by Archy Montorio, dam Paragon, by Spread Eagle. She is large and likely. Her success on the Turf will be tested before the sale.

No. 11. The Duke of Marlborough, one year old, by imported Tranby, dam Duchess of Marlborough.—It is believed this colt will elevate the fame of his sire, and give additional reputation to his distinguished dam.

No. 12. LASSO, one year old, the full sister to Maria Louisa, and is not second to any filly of her age on the continent.

No. 13. A Sucking Filly foal, by imported Tranby, dam Maria Louisa

No. 14. A Sucking Colt, by Encicro, dam Betrand.

Also, my stock of CATTLE, 7 8th and 3-4ths bloods: Two Young BULLS; all my common stock of *Horses*; Farming Utensils; a pair of yearling DEER; one pair of *Oxen*, and one *Ox Wagon*; about 80 Acres of *Corn* standing in the field *Oats* and *Hay* in the stack; some *House and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.*

Terms of Sale.—12 months credit for all sums over $10, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, made payable and negotiable at either of the Banks in Lexington. H. DANIEL.

Fayette county, August 29, 1839—35-3t

To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of November next his Louisville, Ky Directory, for 1840 Eastern dealers and mechanics have the the opportunity of advertising in it on the following terms, by sending the advertisement and the money to the editors of the Louisville Journal.

TERMS.

One page,	$5 00
One-half page,	3 00
One-fourth page,	2 00
One square, not exceeding 6 lines,	1 00

C. W. GRAHAM.

August 29, 1839—35-tf

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CAPITAL PRIZES:

$40,000! $30,000!

$10,000! $10,000!

$9,000!

40 prizes of $2,000!

10 prizes of $1,000!!

&c. &c. &c.

CLASS 68 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Richmond Academy, Class 5 for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. August 27, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

SCHEME.

1 prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000; 1 of 5,000 1 of 3,500; 1 of 3,327; 1 of 3,000; 1 of 2,500; 40 of 2,000; 50 of 250; 60 of 200; 63 of 150; 63 of 100; 63 of 80; 63 of 60; 126 of 50; 126 of 40; 3 717 of 20; 23,436 of 10.

Tickets $10; Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

CLASS 68 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery Class 21 for 1839, to be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, August 28, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers

SCHEME.

1 prize of $10,000; 1 of 9,000; 1 of 2,000; 1 of 1;150, 1 of 1,109; 10 of 1,000; 10 of 250; 10 of 200; 10 of 150; 10 of 120; 165 of 100; 54 of 40; 54 of 30; 54 of 25; 108 of 20; 3,294 of 10; 17,172 of 5.

CLASS 70, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery—For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mech. Association.

CLASS 5, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. August 31, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of 40,000; 1 of 12,000; 1 of 5,810; 1 of 3,000; 5 of 2,000 5 of 1 500; 5 of 1,250, 5 of 1,200; 40 of 500; 50 of 200; 250 of 250; 64 of 100; 64 of 75; 64 of 60; 64 of 50; 64 of 30; 501 of 20; 23, 224 10. 34,412 Prizes, amounting to $570,570.

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion 8 number lottery, 14 drawn ballots For sale by

A. S. STREETER. *Lexington,*
Main street, next door to the Library.

Mulberry and Fruit Trees.

THE subscribers have several Thousand genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS trees for sale, which will be ready for delivering this fall, in lots to suit purchasers; and which are now growing within one mile of this city, on the farm of James Beach, adjoining the Maysville turnpike road.

Also—A large lot of choice FRUIT TREES of every kind, in all their different varieties, now growing in New Jersey, and can be delivered in any quantity this Fall Any order left with Col. C. J. Sanders for fruit trees, or with John S. Williamson for either, will be promptly attended to. The fruit trees will be put up in the best manner and brought to this city by J. Van Dike in person. Orders for fruit trees must be made previous to the 1st of October next.

J. VAN DIKE,
J. S. WILLIAMSON.

Lexington Aug., 22, 1839—34-3t*

Dancing, &c. &c.

MR. RICHARDSON'S Academics will open for the Fall Season, the first week in September. Patrons will please sign during that week. For the accommodation of gentlemen engaged in business, Night Classes will be formed. An efficient Band is now arranging for the *Balls and Parties of the Season.* Mr. R. respectfully informs his friends at RICHMOND and WINCHESTER, that he will (as promised) be with them the last week in this month.

Lexington, August 15, 1839—34-tf

WHEAT.

ALDWELL, is happy to be able to state, that the PHŒNIX MILLS (*formerly the Alluvian Mills.*) are in such a state of forwardness, that he will be able to receive wheat in about ten days. He will pay the highest price for good sound wheat, delivered at the mills, and invites the Farmers to call as early as practicable, and make engagements for their crops. He will shortly be able to fill all orders for FLOUR and MEAL, which he will warrant of the first quality.

Lexington, July, 25, 1839 25-3m

Obsever, and Intelligencer insert 3m weekly.

City Lots in Louisville.

WE have for sale, *TWO TOWN LOTS*, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of the city, which we will sell for cash, or for Dry Goods at fair prices—or a likely negro girl will be taken in part pay. Also, a very superior *GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTE*, of fine tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction Store, Hunt's Row.

CAVINS & BRADFORD.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

BURCH & NOBLE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they still continue the Tinning Business, on Hunt's Row. Their stock is very large, and they invite their friends to call and see. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere, as they are determined to give good bargains.

COPPER WORK made to order.

GUTTERING made and put up, in good time.

MENDING particularly attended to.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

Lard Oil.

THE undersigned manufactures, and will keep a constant supply of the above for sale.

JOHN CORNWALL.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-1m

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm of 270 acres, 1½ miles South-east of Nicholasville, about ½ mile from the Nicholasville, Danville, and Lancaster Turnpike road, of which 170 acres are in cultivation, the residence is Woodland pasture. There is an orchard of choice fruit, and good improvements on the farm; also, never failing water, convenient to the dwelling house. The terms proposed are one-third in hand, and the ballance in one and two years.

Those who may wish to purchase, will please call and view the premises, where the price will be made known

GEORGE HORINE.

July 25, 1839—30-4t*

Public Sale of Land and Personal Estate.

WE will expose to sale, without reserve, on *Wednesday, the 4th day of September next*, the late residence of Greenberry Spiers, Sen. dec'd. situated in Fayette county, 6 miles from Lexington, on the Nicholasville Turnpike road, adjoining Joseph Bryan's stone house farm, containing 120 ACRES of first rate land, which the crop now growing on said farm will prove—The Dwelling house Log, and completely lathed, plastered and weather-boarded, with two large rooms below and two above, a large porch, all of which are newly repaired. Likewise, a large and comfortable Barn and Stables. It has five never failing springs on it with as good and pure water as the western country can afford, and well proportioned with good timber.

We will also sell, at the same time and place, the entire *Persona Estate* of said decedent, consisting of One Negro Man, a first rate wagoner and farm hand; Wagon and Gear; four good farm Horses, and 2 good Sucking Mules; 3 first rate Milch Cows, and all the Farming Utensils, which are new and complete; also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture. *Also*, 20 first rate Hogs, suitable for the drove this fall, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale—For the Land, one third will be required in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest. For the personal estate, for all sums over $5 a credit from the day of sale until Christmas will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; that sum and under, Cash in hand.—Title indisputable.

Due attention will be paid by

GREENBERRY SPIERS,
For the Heirs.

August 15, 1839—33 tds

N. B. The subscribers will also offer for sale, at the same time and place, all the *Crop of Corn* in the field. *Hemp* in the stack, *Wheat, Rye, Oats, Hay, &c. &c.*

LAWSON L. SPIERS.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time and place, a lot of SPLENDID FURNITURE, consisting of one Sideboard, one Dressing Bureau, Dressing Table, Work Stand, Carved Bedstead, Sofa, one dozen splendid Chairs, all new and of the best materials and workmanship.

T. N. BRYAN.

WE will also expose to sale, without reserve, on *Wednesday, the 4th September*, between 195 and 200 ACRES of good land, belonging to the said decedent, situated in the county of Fayette, on the Tates Creek road, about 9 miles south-east of Lexington, adjoining the farms of Maj Thomas H. Shelby and Ambrose Young, dec'd. This land is better timbered than any in the county of Fayette, and lies as well, and is as well calculated for a stock farm, with one never failing spring of good water, and Shelby's branch running through it, furnishing a constant supply of stock water. The improvements consist of two good Log Dwellings; to one of which there is a porch, a good Orchard, &c.

Terms will be the same as the above.

MARY ANN SPIERS,
ZEPHENIAH SPIERS,
JEREMIAH SPIERS,
GREENBERRY SPIERS,
LAWSON L. SPIERS,
T. N. BRYAN.

August 15, 1839—33-tds

NOTICE.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of *Greenberry Spiers*, Sen. dec'd., are hereby requested to present them for settlement. Those indebted to the estate of said decedent will pay the same to the undersigned. L. L. SPIERS.

Female Collegiate Institute,

GEORGETOWN, KY.

T. JOHNSON, *Principal, & Prof. of Natural Science.*
Miss N. A. TUCK, *Associate Principal.*
" L. F. CLARK, *Instructress.*
" CAROLINE STANWOOD, *Instructress.*
Mr. J. J. GIERS, *Prof. of Modern Languages & Drawing*
" GEO. HEIDELBERG, *Prof. of Instrumental Music*
" G. W. PRATT, *Prof. of Sacred Music.*

The object of this Institution is to extend and complete the education of young ladies who have advanced well in the ordinary course of instruction pursued at other schools. Wherefore, no pupil under 12 years of age, or who has not learned well the elementary branches of an English education, can be admitted.

The number of pupils is *positively* limited to fifty, and a sufficient number of Teachers of the highest order of acquirements will always be engaged in delivering instruction, and superintending their morals, manners, &c. The above organization is permanently arrangad, and no teacher is comprised in it who has not the advantage of sevaral years experience in teaching. Indeed, they have all been at the head of flourishing Female Seminaries, and acquired enviable distinction in the profession. The three Ladies now connacted with the Institute, were all educated at the celebrated "Seminary for Female Teachers" at Ipswich, (Mass.) which has for fifteen years enjoyed a more extensive reputation than any female school in the United States. They are all liberal minded mambers of the Presbyterian Church, which will be a sufficient guaranty to parants, that in the education of their daughters, moral worth, dignity of character, refinement of manners and holiness of heart, will be objects of paramount consideration. They board at the Institute, in the family of the Principal.

In regard to the other Departments of the Institute, it is confidently believed and admitted by the most experienced teachers, that in the Modern Languages, Instrumental and Sacred Music, Drawing, &c., the advantages are at least equal to those enjoyed by the pupils of any Female Seminary in America.

Young Ladies who come from a distance are expected to board in the family of the Principal. They are provided with all the comforts and convaniencies that can contribute to their happiness, their health and progress in learning.

The session commences on the first Monday of September, and closes on the last Friday of June.

TERMS.—For Board and Tuition, 5 months, $100, in advance; for Music on the Piano, $15 per quarter; on the Guitar, $10 per quarter; for French or German, $7,50 per quarter; for Drawing, $5 per quarter; Sacred Music, $2 per quarter.

Aug. 1, 1839—31-3t

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feat to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.

Apply to JOHN M. McCALLA.
june 20—54-tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having sold their entire stock of Merchandize to Messrs. R. B. Todd & Co. it becomes necessary, that the business of the firm, should be settled up as speedily as possible. All persons indebted, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge the same to Joseph Chew, who is alone authorized to settle all debts due to and from the firm. J. CHEW & Co.

August 1, 1839—31-1m

GUN SMITHING.

STONE & KOPPIKUS, late of New York would respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that they have permanently located themselves in this City, where they will now carry on the Gun Smithing in all its various branches; and will also keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Superior Rifles*, Double and single barrelled Shot Guns and Pistols, of their own manufacture. They hope by their prompt attention to their business, to share a part of the public patronage, and would be pleased for persons who wish to purchase, to call and examine their stock, where they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Their shop is situated on Mulberry street, nearly opposite James Weirs Rope and Bagging factory.

Lexington August 1, 1839—31-3m

George R. McKee,

Attorney and Counseller at Law,

LANCASTER, KY.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.

june 6, 1839 23-tf

JOHN M. M'CALLA, Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-1y

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNIES at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838 16-tf

Saddle Harness and Trunk MANUFACTORY.

No. 23, Main-street, Lexington, Ky.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his old friends, customers and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and would respectfully inform them that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at his old stand, on Main-street, immediately opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office, where he is prepared, on short notice and reasonable terms, to execute all orders in his line of business.

His stock now on hand is very large, and in point neatness and the style of workmanship, is unsurpassed by that made in this city or elsewhere, which he will dispose of at reduced prices. He respectfully invites those wishing any articles in his line to give him a call, as he thinks he can suit them as well, if not better, than they can be in this city.

ROBERT HUSTON.

Lexington, July 11 1839—28-3m

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

Lexington, February 14, 1839.—7tf

JABEZ BEACH,

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836--55--tf

WILLIAM ALLISON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, *selected for himself*, consisting of Boots, Bootees and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839-30-tf.

NOTICE THIS

WHITE SULPHUR WELL, SCOTT Co. Ky.,

THE undersigned has taken possession of this useful fountain, having the sole management of it by contract. The arrangements have been made under the advice and judgement of Major A. Throckmorton, of Louisville, so well known for his experience, capacity and judgment in such matters. I have the assurance of the continued advice, and occasional visits of this same distinguished individual during the watering season. I will be able to accommodate all who may come. I am prepared to give reasonable satisfaction to all.

I have associated with myself, several active, efficient, and respectable gentlemen, to assist me in accommodating my visiters. Among these I will mention Mr. John T. Campbell, late of Frankfortt, and Mr. L. Calvert, the racent proprietor of the Well. This celebrated fountain of white Sulphur Water is situated about ten miles from Frankfort and seven from Georgetown, and within half a mile from the great Turnpike road between the two places. The location is upon the land of Col. R. M. Johnson, and one mile from his residence and the Choctaw Academy. The water is used from a pump, which brings it 27 feet below the surface of the earth.—It has been a place celebrated for the last 50 years as a resort for Deer and Buffalo, but has only been known as a watering place for the last two years.

This *well* or fountain of water has been visited by literary and scientific gentlemen, among whom the celebrated Dr B. W. Dudley, of Lexington, who stands so eminently high in his profession, as well as for his literary attainments. He has said this water is of superior quality and usefulness, and recommends it to the invalid, as useful and valuable, and to the healthy to preserve their health. Mr. John Lewis, late of Virginia, and now resident of Kentucky, distinguished for his literary and scientific acquirements, has visited most of the watering places in the United States, and gives this the most decided preference over all.

The water is cold and pleasant. A taste for it is soon created by using it, in most persons.

The warm baths made some extraordinary cures last season. The cold and shower baths will also be well attended to; they also have proved beneficial and delightful. The Well is within a mile of Elkhorn, which affords good fishing at all times. The woods and forest in which it is located, affords every amusement and exercise that can excite those who seek bodily exercise for health or pleasure. Daily Stages will run to the springs from Frankfort and Lexington, connecting with other daily Stages to every point in the State.

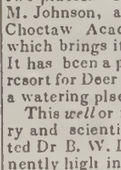
I therefore invite to this pleasant retreat, those who seek retirement from the cares of business in this warm season of the year. I invite the invalid to come who wishes to be restored to good health, and all who wish to preserve their health, and those who seek innocent recreation and amusement, to come, as I pledge myself to devote my time and attention to their accommodation and comfort I will be prepared to accommodate all who may come on horseback or in their private carriages, with stables and provender or good pasturage. I solicit patronage, and pledge myself to merit it.

E. ZEYSING.

P. S. There is a Post Office at the White Sulphur Well, which brings the daily news and will enable those who are here to keep up their correspondence.

May 25, 1839 23-tf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.



R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assorment of *DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS*—and also a large lot of *CORK* suitable for manufacturing *Cork Sole Boots and Shoes*. Also, a large assortment of coarse *Men's and Children's Brogans*, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,

Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-tf

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

☞Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-tf

WINES.

MADEIRA—In pipes, qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
TINTA-MADEIRA—In Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
SHERRY, Brown, Pale and Golden—In qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
PORT, White and Red—In qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;
MALMSEY, White and Red—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
CONSTANTIA—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;
ROXBURY and CANARY MADEIRA—a very rare and delicate article, in Indian barrels, demijohns, and bottlee;
HOCK—in cases;
LOUBIENHEIMER;
JOHANNESBURGER, [Cabinet;]
HOCKHEIMER;
SAUTURN;
MUSCAT—in casca, assorted qualities, some of which is very fine;
SPARKLING BURGUNDY—very delicate;
CHAMPAIGNE—a variety of brands;
SHAMBERTAIN, and a variety of *CLARETS.*

The above Wines have been carefully selected from the importations of John Linton, March & Bro.; Barclay & Livingston; J. & D. M. Williams; Vaughn & Co.; Duff, Gordon & Co.; and some other approved importers, and a part of them imported direct by myself--all of which will be sold at reduced prices--carefully put up, and warranted pure, and in every instance where they do not prove such, they will be taken back, and all charges paid by me. Those who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and examine.

IN STORE,

A large supply of Champaigne and Cogniac Brandy, A. & E. Seignette, O'Tarde, Dupuy, &c. Brands; Jamaica Spirits; Holland Gin; Irish and Old Bourbon Whiskey, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex. March 14, 1839--11-tf.

To Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Fayette, to settle the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, will hold a relular meeting for the purpose of making settlements with those who may desire, at the Clerk's office of the County Court, on the first Tuesday in every month.—They will, however, attend at any other time their services may be required.

JEREMIAH KIRTLY.
WALLER RODES.
GEORGE NORTON.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.)

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refinished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.

☞The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.

B. W. TODD.

Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837 22-tf

Doctor Holland

HAS changed his residence to Mrs. HARPER'S, Main Street, second building above Brennan's Tavern. His shop is still next door to Norton's Drug Store, Main Street, nearly opposite the Court House.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-$5

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S Shop. April 17, 1839. 16-tf

Western Emporium.

JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase. THOMAS RANKIN,

No. 14, W. Main Street.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-tf

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers The TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch. T R

To Stammerers.

FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks. C. H CHAPMAN.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. tf-18

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the *1st day of June next.* All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date. JOHN BOWMAN.

May 2, 1839. 1c-tf

Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair

WARE-ROOM,

1st and 2nd Stories—No 17, East Main Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattrasses, Blinds,

and other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.

The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing appertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.

Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.

In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the above named Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.

JAMES G. MATHERS.

March 21, 1839—12-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BLACK WOMAN, about 35 or 40 years old. She Cooks. Washes, &c.—apply to the Editor of this paper.

Lexington, March 21—12-tf.

E. Perkins's Tavern,

Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

☞*DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS* well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

☞N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS AND THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48t

Great Western Manufactory

OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;

Venetian Blinds, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, &c.

No. 15, Hunt's Row,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of *Hunt's Row*, opposite the Rail-road Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most Fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere,--my stock is tolerable large It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with *all kinds of Furniture* on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if beauty durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.

PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for *Plain, Gold* or *Ornamental Signs*—*Landscape Painting* on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—*Gilding Picture Frames*, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

☞It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghanys. The more figuring and cyphering there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,

Lexington, June 20, 1839. *No. 15, Hunt's Row.*

Plough Making & Black-smithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also--2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7.--53-tf B. & H.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St.,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD.

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD,]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of *STEAM AND MACHINERY* to the MANUFACTURING OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

☞Just received, the *Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions* for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats

December 27, 1838 52-$10thtoih

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Nicholasville Turnpike, 5 miles from Lexington, on the 21st of June, a NEGRO BOY named ALFRED, but commonly known and generally answers to the name of *Foot.* He is about 14 years old, dark complexion, heavy built, very low forehead, flat face large mouth, very flat nose, very flat foot, his hair comes very low, nearly to his eyebrows. He had a home-made flannel shirt on and I think mixed gray pantaloons. When spoken to quickly rather given to stammering. I will give $20 if taken in this or any adjoining county, or $100 if taken out of the State, with all reasonable charges.

WM. ROMAN.

July 4, 1839 27-tf

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a *HEMP HECKLE*, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-tf

LEXINGTON

FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE

ESTABLISHMENT.

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattrasses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my *prices lower* than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.

JAS. MARCH.

April 4, 1830 14-tf

ESPECIAL *NOTICE.*

OUR correspondents and friends are informed that we continue to supply orders on all Lotteries under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. and prizes are paid on demand in *Cash only*, as heretofore. All are requested to be very particular to address name and number,

S. J. SYLVESTER,
No. 130, Broadway, and
No. 22, Wall-street.

June, 27, 1839—26-tf

To Planters and Owners of Slaves.

PLANTERS and others in any section of the United States, having slaves rendered unfit for labor by the following diseases, and who wish to dispose of them on reasonable terms, will please address *Dr. J. King, No. 29, Camp street, New Orleans*, stating disease, age, and where to be seen, which will meet with immediate attention. Yaws, Scrofula, Ulcers of all kinds, Chronic Diarrhea, Vancreal, Mercurial disease, Negro Consumption, sometimes called negro poison, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and female diseases.

The Little Rock Times; Florence Gazette; Charleston Courier; the journals in the city of Mobile, and Lexington, Ky. and the Daily Courier, Natchez, will insert the advertisement headed, "To Planters and owners of Slaves," for three months and forward their accounts to me for payment.

June 20, 1839—25-3m [*N. O. Bulletin.*]

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme!!!

THE following details of a scheme of a lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand the extremely low charge of $20 a ticket, the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom, of *warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold*, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize-Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application to be made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say, DELAY NOT, but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO.

156, Broadway, New-York.

☞Observe the number, 156.

$700,000!! $500,000! $25,000!

6 prizes of $20,000! 2 of 15,000, and 3 of $10,000!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock Lottery, of property situated in New Orleans.

The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country.

TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners, acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, December 1, 1839.

Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers,—Sylvester & Co. 156, Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

NO COMBINATION NOS.

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession.

☞The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize,	THE ARCADE, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches on Gravier street; rented at about $37,000 per annum,—valued at	$700,000
1 prize,	CITY HOTEL, 162 feet on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches on Camp street; rented at $25,000—valued at	$500,000
1 prize,	DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining the Arcade, No. 16, 24 feet 7 inches on Natchez street, rented at $1200—valued at	$20,000
1 prize,	Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at $1200—valued at	$20,000
1 prize,	Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at 12,00—valued at	$20,000
1 prize,	Ditto, No. 20, North-East corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom house street; rented at $1500—valued at	$20,000
1 prize,	Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 32 feet 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin; 127 feet 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street; rented at $1500—valued at	$20,000
1 prize	Ditto, No 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 129 feet 14 inches deep, rented at $100—valued at	$15,000
1	prize, 250 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each,	25,000
1	do. 200 do. Commercial do. $100 each.	20,000
1	do. 150 do. Mechanics & Traders do. do.	15,000
1	do. 100 do. City Bank, do. do.	10,000
1	do. 100 do. do. do. do. do.	10,000
1	do. 100 do. do. do. do. do.	10,000
1	do 50 do. Exchange Bank, do. do.	5,000
1	do. 50 do. do do do. do.	5,000
1	do. 25 do. Gas Light Bank, do. do.	2,500
1	do. 25 do. do do. do. do. do.	2,500
1	do. 15 do. Mechanics & Traders do. do. do.	1,500
1	do. 15 do. do do do. do. do.	1,500
20	do. 10 do. Louisiana State do. do. do. each prize $1000,	20,000
10	do. each 2 shares of $100 each prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200	do. each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200	do. each 1 share of $100, New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150	do. each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600	PRIZES,	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the 600 prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prizes as shall be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, *unencumbered and without any deduction.*

SYLVESTER & Co.
156, *Broadway, New York,*

May 1839--30—1st Dec.

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicinated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its *specific and and curative effects on female weaknesses.*

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from *local and general debility;* and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.